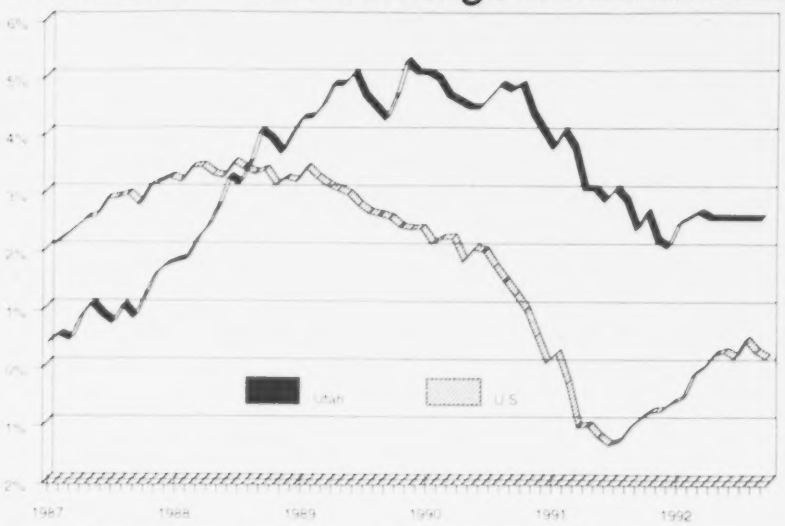
S7820 - 3

Utah Labor Market Report

September 1992
Volume 2, No. 9

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

When does rising unemployment mean a strong economy?

The irony continues—

Utah's strong economy continues to attract jobless from other states.

The result?

Higher unemployment.

Utah joblessness edged up again—one-tenth of a percentage point from the revised August rate (5.1 percent) to 5.2 percent in September.

As in August, entrants to the labor force pushed the State's unemployment rate up. A lot of anecdotal evidence supports the conclusion that an influx of out-of-state workers is raising Utah's rate—ranging from enrollment increases in public schools to a tight housing market to reports that more people are using moving equipment to come to Utah than are using it to leave. The kind of layoffs that would account for this increase in Utah joblessness just haven't occurred. And, there are no obvious reasons why we would have an influx of labor force entrants from within the State. This is just a natural economic process: individuals in depressed areas move to areas which are not depressed.

Roughly 42,000 Utahns were out of work during September— 1,000 more than in both August 1992 and September 1991. The State's current rate measured marginally higher than the 5.1 percent rate of a year ago. However, joblessness in the State has risen more than half a percentage point since the beginning of 1992. Nevertheless, Utah's jobless rate continues to register significantly below the U.S. rate of 7.5 percent—a major reason for the recent flood of out-of-staters.

Utah's economy created 20,000 jobs over the past 12 months—a 2.6 percent gain. We're growing, but not booming. Utah can't seem to break

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events 6
Average Pay 12
Productivity 13
Working Moms 14

THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

Sep 1992	Utah	5.2%	U.S.	7.5%
Aug 1992	Utah	5.1%	U.S.	7.6%
Sep 1991	Utah	5.1%	U.S.	6.8%

NONFARM JOBS *(% change from a year ago)*

Sep 1992	Utah	2.6%	U.S.	0.1%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Sep 1992	U.S.	141.3	Yr-over chng	3.0%

PPI *(Base Year 1982 = 100)*

Sep 1992	U.S.	117.8	Yr-over chng	1.5%

the 3 percent growth rate barrier, but final figures for the first quarter of 1992 indicate that job expansion was stronger than initially estimated. Of Utah's major industries, only mining and manufacturing employment are down from a year ago.

Finance/insurance/real estate wins top marks in the job growth category with a 4.7 percent rate (1,700 positions). However, services and construction follow only a step behind with expansion of roughly 4 percent. Finance/insurance/real estate continues to benefit from hires in the last 12 months at the relatively new financial service centers, while construction (with 1,500 new jobs) continues to expand in both nonresidential and residential building arenas. And, services (with 7,300 new positions) profits from at least 6 percent growth in computer software, medical, and engineering/management services.

Manufacturing employment is down only 500 jobs since September 1991—the effects of the national recession and defense cuts are working their way through the calendar. Increases instead of decreases in total manufacturing employment could occur before the end of the year. In fact, nondurable manufacturing employment is up a substantial 1,000 jobs from a year ago. The main drain on the manufacturing sector comes in defense-related transportation equipment and electric machinery production with a combined loss of 1,700 jobs.

Trade managed a moderate 3 percent job increase since September 1991—an addition of 5,600 new jobs. However, wholesale trade is up less than 2 percent, and auto dealers/gas stations lost jobs.

The public sector has added 3,600 jobs since September 1991, with state and local government contributing most of the increased employment. Federal defense layoffs are also working their way through the economy—this sector registers a 4 percent decrease over the past twelve months, and overall federal employment held steady.

The transportation/communications/utilities industry muddled through with a growth rate of just over 2 percent (800 jobs). Declines in railroad and utility employment are producing a drag in this industry.

Utah's mining industry continued to struggle in September. Coal mining jobs are down nearly 5 percent from a year ago, and oil/gas extraction jobs are down 3 percent for a total loss of 200 positions.

In general, Utah's economy is toddling along, slowed down by a sluggish national economy and defense cuts, but still making a moderate showing. The national economy continues to improve—with the recent 2.7 percent increase in GDP—which should help push Utah further down the economic path. ❐

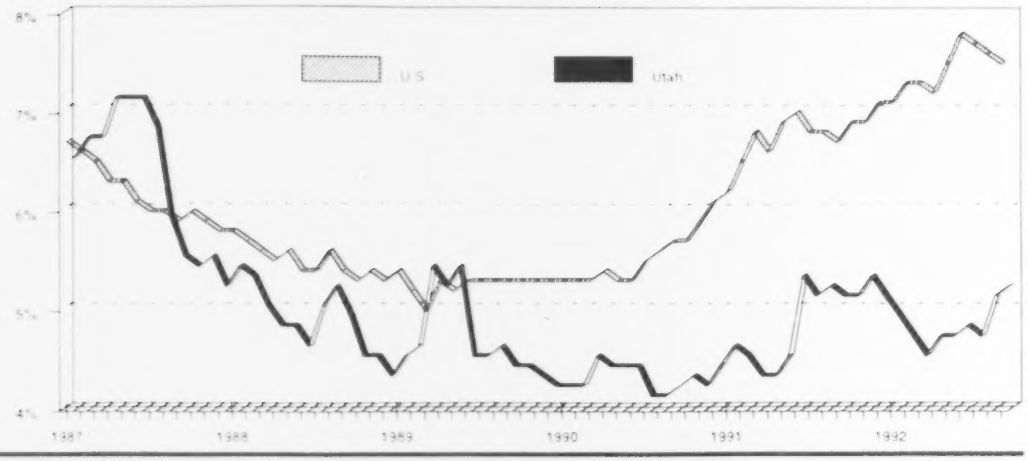
Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

■ ***Utah's unemployment edged up to 5.2 percent.***

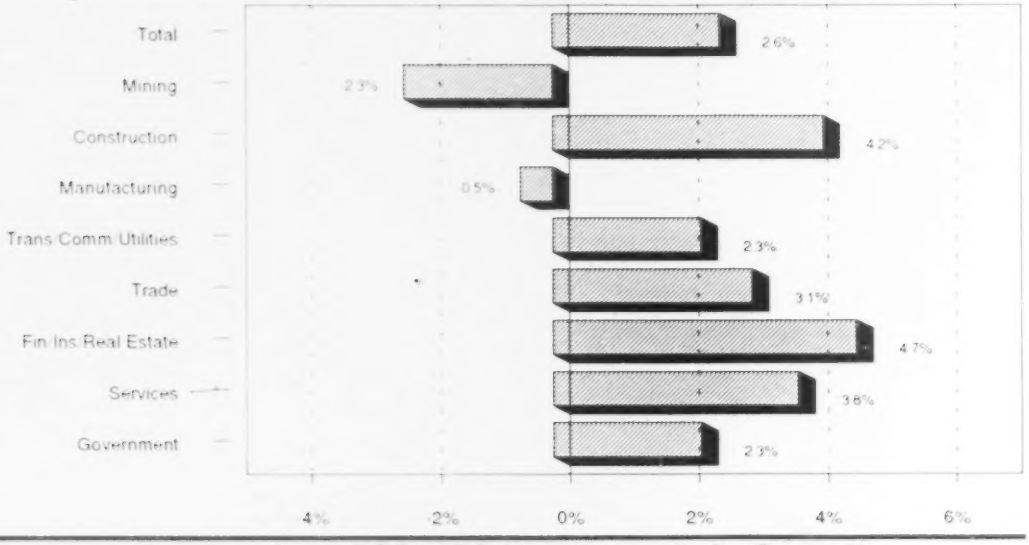
■ ***Out-of-staters from depressed areas are pushing Utah's jobless rate up—although it remains far below the U.S. average.***

■ ***Utah nonfarm employment increased by 20,000 jobs.***

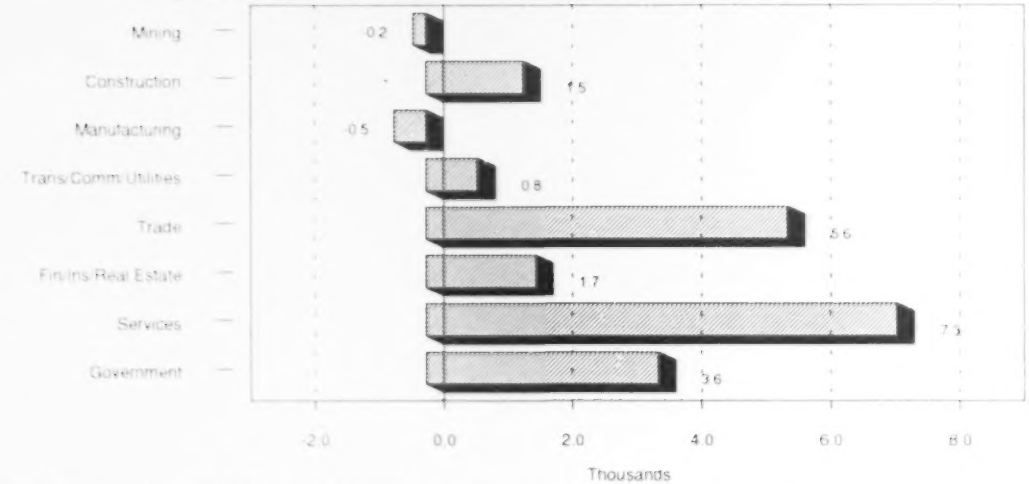
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



September 1991-92 Percent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



September 1991-92 Nonfarm Job Growth



Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**817.1**	**814.3**	**0.3**	**819.6**	**824.2**
Employed	**777.2**	**775.4**	**0.2**	**776.1**	**785.7**
Unemployed	**39.9**	**38.9**	**2.6**	**43.5**	**38.6**
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.8	—	5.3	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**775.1**	**755.1**	**2.6**	**765.2**	**760.4**
Mining	**8.5**	**8.7**	**-2.3**	**8.5**	**8.4**
Metal Mining	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.1	2.2	-4.5	2.1	2.1
Oil Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.4	3.5	-2.9	3.4	3.3
Contract Construction	**37.2**	**35.7**	**4.2**	**37.2**	**36.3**
Manufacturing	**105.3**	**105.8**	**-0.5**	**104.8**	**104.8**
Durable Goods	68.6	70.1	-2.1	68.3	68.6
Primary Metals	*5.8*	*5.9*	*-1.7*	*5.8*	*5.8*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.3*	*14.0*	*2.1*	*14.3*	*14.2*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*9.2*	*9.8*	*-6.1*	*9.2*	*9.3*
Transportation Equipment	*15.2*	*17.1*	*-11.1*	*15.1*	*15.4*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.6*	*10.6*	*0.0*	*10.5*	*10.5*
*Other Durable Goods**	*13.5*	*12.7*	*6.3*	*13.4*	*13.4*
Nondurable Goods	36.7	35.7	2.8	36.5	36.2
Food & Related Products	*12.6*	*11.9*	*5.9*	*12.4*	*12.2*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*24.1*	*23.8*	*1.3*	*24.1*	*24.0*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.7**	**42.7**	**2.3**	**43.7**	**43.5**
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.6	-3.8	2.5	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.2	15.6	3.8	16.1	15.9
Transportation by Air*	7.3	7.0	4.3	7.3	7.3
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2
Communications	7.0	6.7	4.5	7.0	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.5	7.6	-1.3	7.6	7.6
Trade	**186.1**	**180.5**	**3.1**	**143.5**	**141.6**
Wholesale Trade	42.2	41.6	1.4	42.2	42.1
*Durable Goods**	*24.6*	*24.6*	*0.0*	*24.7*	*24.7*
*Nondurable Goods**	*17.6*	*17.0*	*3.5*	*17.5*	*17.4*
Retail Trade	143.9	138.9	3.6	143.5	141.6
Food Stores	*25.5*	*24.4*	*4.5*	*25.4*	*25.4*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*15.8*	*16.2*	*-2.5*	*15.9*	*15.7*
Eating & Drinking Places	*47.1*	*45.8*	*2.8*	*47.2*	*46.6*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*13.0*	*12.3*	*5.7*	*13.2*	*13.0*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*24.4*	*22.7*	*7.5*	*24.1*	*23.9*
Miscellaneous Retail	*18.1*	*17.5*	*3.4*	*17.7*	*17.0*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**38.2**	**36.5**	**4.7**	**38.2**	**37.9**
Depository Institutions*	13.5	13.4	0.7	13.5	13.6
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	24.7	23.1	6.9	24.7	24.3
Services	**199.2**	**191.9**	**3.8**	**198.5**	**197.0**
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.7	12.7	0.0	13.1	13.0
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	19.0	18.2	4.4	20.0	19.8
Computer Related*	10.0	9.2	8.7	10.0	10.0
Other Business Services*	33.4	32.6	2.5	33.3	33.1
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	6.8	6.7	1.5	6.9	6.7
Health	52.0	49.2	5.7	51.7	51.4
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	37.6	37.3	0.8	35.5	35.5
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.5	5.3	3.8	5.6	5.5
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.3	15.0	8.7	16.4	16.0
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.9	5.7	3.5	6.0	6.0
Government	**156.9**	**153.3**	**2.3**	**148.6**	**148.8**
Federal Government	38.8	38.8	0.0	38.9	39.2
*U.S. Defense**	*18.7*	*19.4*	*-3.6*	*18.7*	*18.8*
*Other Federal**	*20.1*	*19.4*	*3.6*	*20.2*	*20.4*
State Government	44.1	42.4	4.0	43.8	44.1
*State Education**	*22.6*	*21.8*	*3.7*	*22.6*	*23.0*
*Other State**	*21.5*	*20.6*	*4.4*	*21.2*	*21.1*
Local Government	74.0	72.1	2.6	65.9	65.5
Local Education	*45.3*	*44.4*	*2.0*	*36.5*	*36.1*
*Other Local**	*28.7*	*27.7*	*3.6*	*29.4*	*29.4*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS. Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification.

ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**806.3**	**801.6**	**0.6**	**807.2**	**817.2**
Employed	**764.2**	**760.4**	**0.5**	**766.2**	**778.7**
Unemployed	**42.1**	**41.2**	**2.2**	**41.0**	**38.5**
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.1	--	5.1	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**767.5**	**747.7**	**2.6**	**768.0**	**767.4**
Mining	**8.4**	**8.6**	**-2.1**	**8.4**	**8.3**
Contract Construction	**33.7**	**32.3**	**4.1**	**33.5**	**33.6**
Manufacturing	**104.2**	**104.7**	**-0.5**	**104.0**	**104.6**
Durable Goods	68.0	69.5	-2.2	67.8	68.4
Nondurable Goods	36.2	35.2	2.9	36.3	36.2
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	**43.4**	**42.4**	**2.3**	**43.4**	**43.4**
Trade	**184.1**	**178.6**	**3.1**	**184.4**	**184.1**
Wholesale	41.7	41.1	1.5	41.7	41.6
Retail	142.3	137.4	3.5	142.7	142.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**38.0**	**36.3**	**4.8**	**37.8**	**37.7**
Services	**196.8**	**189.6**	**3.8**	**197.8**	**197.8**
Government	**159.0**	**155.4**	**2.4**	**158.7**	**157.9**
Federal Government	38.8	38.8	0.0	38.6	38.7
State Government	46.6	44.7	4.1	46.3	46.2
Local Government	73.7	71.9	2.5	73.9	73.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Table 3. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Aug 1992(p)	Aug 1991	% Chng	Jul 1992(r)	Aug 1992(p)	Aug 1991	% Chng	Jul 1992(r)
MINING	**$14.50**	**$14.64**	**-1.0**	**$14.87**	**42.4**	**42.6**	**-0.5**	**42.6**
Metal Mining	14.14	13.44	5.2	14.07	45.3	44.2	2.5	50.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	18.66	17.75	5.1	18.83	37.5	39.8	-5.8	38.8
MANUFACTURING	**10.96**	**10.76**	**1.9**	**11.04**	**40.3**	**40.0**	**0.8**	**40.1**
Durable Goods	11.31	11.02	2.6	11.43	40.8	40.1	1.7	40.5
Primary Metals	14.10	13.54	4.1	14.06	38.5	39.9	-3.5	40.2
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.80	10.55	2.4	10.82	40.4	40.5	-0.2	40.5
Transportation Equipment	15.41	13.44	14.7	15.30	39.9	40.1	-0.5	41.4
Nondurable Goods	10.29	10.25	0.4	10.29	39.3	39.7	-0.1	39.4
Food and Kindred Products	9.79	8.91	9.9	9.57	40.9	40.7	0.5	40.4
TRADE	**7.85**	**7.68**	**2.2**	**7.85**	**30.0**	**29.1**	**3.1**	**29.5**
Wholesale	10.32	10.47	-1.4	10.30	36.1	37.3	-3.2	36.0
Retail	7.03	6.67	5.4	6.99	28.3	26.9	5.2	27.8
Food Stores	7.47	6.77	10.3	7.37	27.1	25.8	5.0	27.1
General Merchandise	6.44	6.20	3.9	6.41	28.1	28.4	-1.1	27.9

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local Job Service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area Chamber of Commerce publications.

- The long-awaited decision by Wal-Mart to build a large distribution center in rural Utah was announced in September, and the southern Utah community of Hurricane was the winner. The $30-million facility will be located along I-15 at the Hurricane exit. Construction on the more than 1-million square-foot facility is expected to begin early next year. In addition to the distribution center, Wal-Mart will also construct a 15,600 square-foot truck maintenance facility for its trucks operating out of the distribution center. Employment at the distribution center is anticipated at 300 workers when it opens in late 1993, and employment levels could enlarge to 500 people by 1995.
- The Holiday Inn world-wide reservation center, located in West Valley City, received a shot in the arm in September when it was announced that Holiday Inn will close its reservation center in Chicago and concentrate its operations in West Valley City and in Raleigh, North Carolina. The Utah move will add an additional 200 positions by November and possibly 100 more by next year.
- A new 600-acre business and recreation park is being planned for West Valley City. The park, located west of the West Valley Highway between 2400 and 2700 South, will feature not only business property but a 27-hole golf course and a 300-acre lake for canoeing and windsurfing. Businesses targeted by the park include computer-related business and other suitable light industries.
- Phar-Mor announced in September that it will close its three Utah stores in October as part of the company's efforts to reorganize while it is operating under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The Ohio-based discount drug chain had opened three stores in Utah last year, with locations in Taylorsville, Orem and the Newgate Mall in Ogden. The company had scheduled to open a fourth store in the Brickyard Plaza in October, but this opening has been canceled.

Electronic Bulletin Board

You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/price indices at the touch a personal computer button—*if* you have a modem. Our electronic bulletin board service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 536-7835 for more information.

Utah's largest labor markets spur economic health

Utah's unemployment rate is at virtually the same level it occupied twelve months ago. The rates in most planning districts increased over the period, but decreased slightly for the two largest districts .

Because of modest unemployment rate declines for Salt Lake and Utah counties, the Wasatch Front South and Mountainland areas' rates are slightly lower than in September 1991. The year-over changes in nonfarm job totals for these districts are also nearly identical and almost equal to that of the State. With Utah's two largest labor markets, these areas continue to provide the bulk of the State's economic strength.

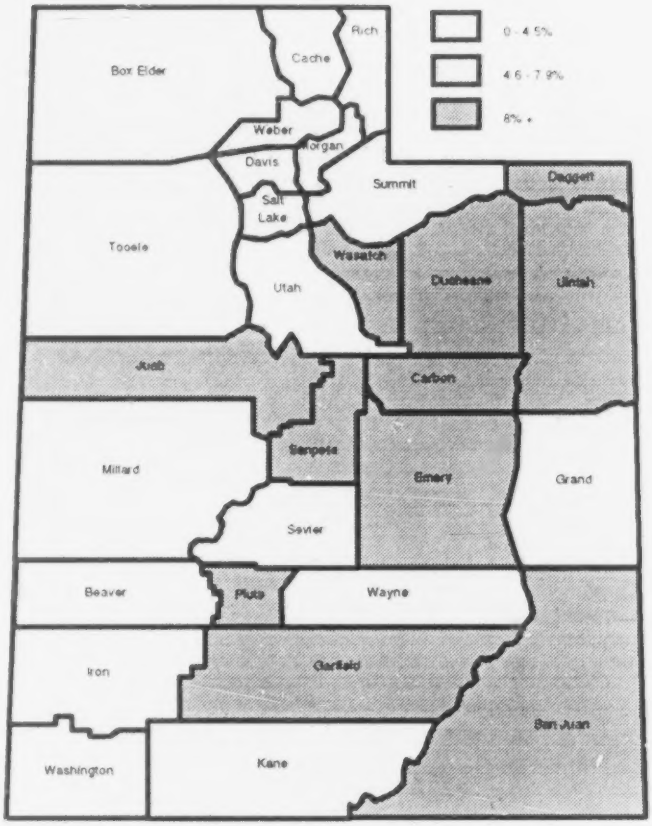
Most notable among the districts is the 2.3-point jobless rate increase experienced by the Uintah Basin, which moved it from third highest a year ago to highest at present. The majority of the area's unemployed are from the services, mining, construction, and trade industries. However, the Basin's nonfarm job totals are nearly unchanged from last year.

The Southeastern District also suffered a substantial increase to an already high unemployment rate. For the first time since December 1991, it is above 9 percent. Services, construction, mining, and trade are the industries contributing most of the area's insured unemployed. Nevertheless, because of economic growth in Grand County and temporary construction jobs in San Juan, the District's year-over job growth is tied for highest in the State.

Bear River District also possesses a substantially-increased unemployment rate. But in this case, the year-ago rate was very low, so much so that the current rate is still the lowest in the state. However, Box Elder County's rate has increased more than a point since July 1992, reflecting recent manufacturing layoffs which are projected to recur periodically.

Weber County's increasing unemployment pushed the Wasatch Front North rate to 6 percent, up over one-half point from its September 1991 level. Morgan County's rate has increased by a point-and-a-half, but the good news is that its nonfarm jobs are up 14 percent on the strength of

Continued on page 8



Unemployment Rates September 1992

■ *Utah's two largest labor markets continue to provide the bulk of the State's economic strength.*

■ *The Uintah Basin registered the highest jobless rate in the State.*

■ *The Southeastern District also suffered a substantial increase to an already high unemployment rate.*

Continued from page 7

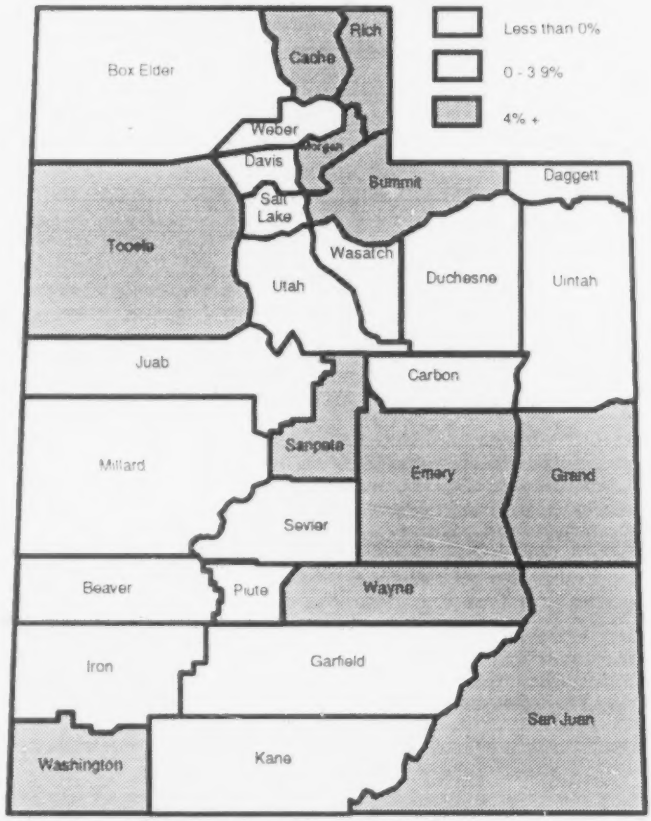
increases in manufacturing and trade.

The other district co-leading the State in year-over nonfarm job growth is Southwestern. But its unemployment rate, pushed up by Garfield County's 15 percent, remains somewhat higher than the Utah average. Washington County, with rapid job growth and moderate unemployment, persists as the District's economic strong point.

Central District is also struggling economically with increasing unemployment and year-over job losses. Sanpete County, largely because of manufacturing layoffs, continues to have very high unemployment. Juab's is high too because of jobless construction workers. A large but brief Millard County construction project ended in September 1991 created a 10 percent decline in nonfarm jobs although manufacturing jobs are up 15 percent this year.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs September1992



METRO AREAS

Table 4. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas ***(Numbers in Thousands)***

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**525.7**	**525.3**	0.1	**527.7**	531.0	121.4	122.3	-0.7	120.7	121.1
Employed	500.2	499.9	0.1	500.2	506.8	116.5	117.0	-0.4	115.1	116.2
Unemployed	25.5	25.4	0.4	27.5	24.2	4.9	5.3	-7.5	5.6	4.9
Rate	4.9	4.8	---	5.2	4.6	4.0	4.4	---	4.6	4.1
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**525.1**	**512.1**	**2.5**	**520.2**	**517.1**	**103.6**	**101.3**	**2.3**	**100.7**	**99.6**
Mining	3.3	3.0	10.0	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	24.3	24.1	0.8	24.2	23.5	5.6	4.8	16.7	5.5	5.4
Manufacturing	68.2	68.2	0.0	67.8	67.7	13.9	13.9	0.0	13.8	13.7
Durable	45.8	46.6	-1.7	45.5	45.6	8.6	9.0	-4.4	8.6	8.6
Nondurable	22.4	21.6	3.7	22.3	22.1	5.3	4.9	8.2	5.2	5.1
Trans/Comm/Utilities	34.1	33.3	2.4	34.1	33.9	2.2	2.3	-4.3	2.2	2.2
Trade	130.0	126.0	3.2	129.1	127.6	23.4	23.5	-0.4	23.3	23.1
Wholesale	33.9	33.2	2.1	33.9	33.8	4.8	5.0	-4.0	4.7	4.7
Retail	96.1	92.8	3.6	95.2	93.8	18.6	18.5	0.5	18.6	18.4
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	31.5	30.2	4.3	31.6	31.4	2.8	2.5	12.0	2.7	2.6
Service	132.6	128.0	3.6	132.4	131.6	39.8	38.7	2.8	38.8	38.2
Government	101.1	99.8	1.8	97.7	98.1	15.8	15.5	1.9	14.3	14.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

By County

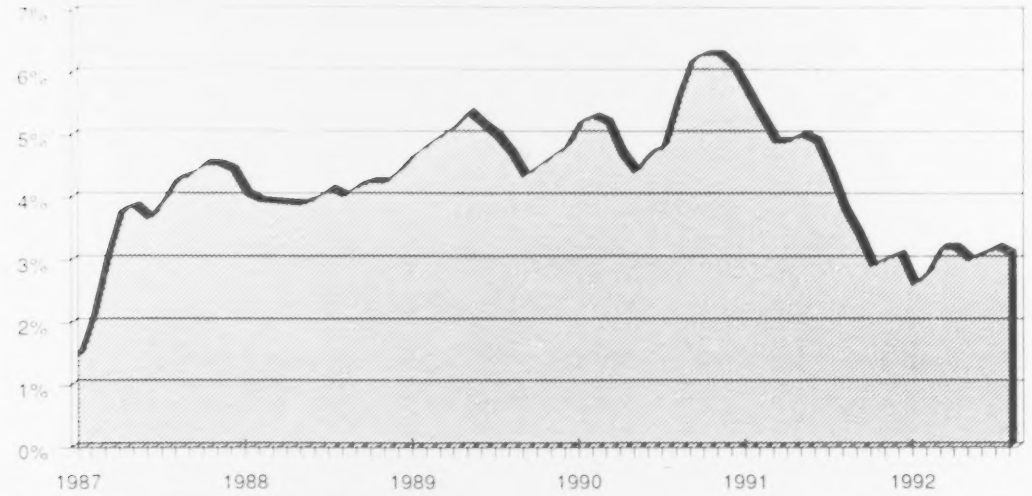
Table 5. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Sep 1992(f)	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)	Sep 1991	Sep 1992(f)	Sep 1991	Percent Change	Aug 1992(p)	Jul 1992(r)
STATE TOTAL	**5.2**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**775,100**	**755,100**	**2.6**	**765,200**	**760,400**
Bear River	**4.4**	**4.6**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**45,820**	**45,000**	**1.8**	**45,220**	**45,160**
Box Elder	5.6	5.3	4.4	4.7	15,120	15,530	-2.6	15,180	15,250
Cache	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.2	30,250	29,040	4.2	29,570	29,440
Rich	2.2	3.5	3.1	2.0	450	430	4.7	470	470
Wasatch Front	**5.1**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**537,510**	**523,520**	**2.7**	**532,120**	**529,130**
Wasatch Front North	**6.0**	**6.0**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**133,330**	**130,380**	**2.3**	**133,590**	**133,280**
Davis	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.8	63,150	61,920	2.0	63,220	62,780
Morgan	6.9	6.7	7.3	5.5	1,220	1,070	14.0	1,190	1,170
Weber	7.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	68,960	67,390	2.3	69,180	69,330
Wasatch Front South	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**4.9**	**404,180**	**393,140**	**2.8**	**398,530**	**395,850**
Salt Lake	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.9	393,240	382,680	2.8	387,650	384,990
Tooele	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.9	10,940	10,460	4.6	10,880	10,870
Mountainland	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**5.0**	**114,570**	**111,520**	**2.7**	**111,700**	**110,540**
Summit	6.4	6.9	5.5	7.0	8,200	7,530	8.9	8,310	8,150
Utah	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	103,530	101,240	2.3	100,590	99,570
Wasatch	8.7	6.3	6.2	8.9	2,840	2,750	3.3	2,800	2,820
Central	**8.1**	**8.0**	**7.5**	**7.6**	**16,370**	**16,560**	**-1.1**	**15,990**	**16,010**
Juab	9.5	7.5	8.0	7.2	1,990	1,970	1.0	2,000	1,960
Millard	6.1	6.2	5.3	4.0	3,610	4,000	-9.8	3,510	3,480
Piute	8.9	12.1	12.9	11.7	210	220	-4.5	210	210
Sanpete	10.3	10.6	9.6	10.0	4,650	4,510	3.1	4,450	4,560
Sevier	7.0	7.1	6.2	8.4	5,210	5,200	0.2	5,120	5,100
Wayne	6.7	6.2	8.7	6.9	700	660	6.1	700	700
Southwestern	**5.8**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**5.5**	**30,650**	**29,160**	**5.1**	**30,890**	**30,700**
Beaver	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.5	1,460	1,420	2.8	1,470	1,450
Garfield	15.0	15.1	13.3	10.5	1,800	1,850	-2.7	1,840	1,840
Iron	4.7	6.2	4.2	5.4	8,120	7,900	2.8	8,180	8,210
Kane	7.6	7.2	10.5	6.2	1,910	1,860	2.7	1,920	1,890
Washington	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.2	17,360	16,130	7.6	17,480	17,310
Uintah Basin	**9.4**	**11.1**	**10.0**	**7.1**	**11,800**	**11,870**	**-0.6**	**11,280**	**11,160**
Daggett	9.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	450	440	2.3	490	490
Duchesne	10.2	16.5	13.0	8.5	3,990	3,900	2.3	3,940	3,960
Uintah	8.9	8.4	8.7	6.6	7,360	7,530	-2.3	6,850	6,710
Southeastern	**9.1**	**8.8**	**7.6**	**8.3**	**18,400**	**17,500**	**5.1**	**18,040**	**17,810**
Carbon	8.7	9.5	7.0	7.8	7,770	7,640	1.7	7,530	7,400
Emery	9.9	9.0	8.9	9.4	3,810	3,560	7.0	3,730	3,700
Grand	7.7	7.1	6.5	7.5	3,180	3,880	10.4	3,250	3,230
San Juan	10.5	8.9	8.6	9.2	3,640	3,420	6.4	3,530	3,490
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**5.0**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**525,340**	**511,990**	**2.6**	**520,050**	**517,100**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.1**	**4.8**	**103,530**	**101,240**	**2.3**	**100,590**	**99,570**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 6. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	Aug 1992	Aug 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**140.9**	**136.6**	**3.1**	**0.3**
Food and Beverages	138 8	136 6	1 6	0 5
Food at Home	136 9	134 9	1 5	0 9
Housing	138 6	134 5	3 0	0 2
Rent Residential	147 0	143 7	2 3	0 0
Fuel and Other Utilities	119 4	116 2	2 8	0 0
Medical Care	191 5	178 9	7 0	0 4
Apparel and Upkeep	130 2	127 6	2 0	0 8
Transportation	126 9	123 8	2 5	-0 2
Gasoline	101 8	99 3	2 5	-1 1
Energy[3]	105 4	102 9	2 4	-0 6
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.710**	**$0.732**	**-3.0**	**-0.3**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**138.8**	**134.6**	**3.1**	**0.3**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**117.6**	**116.0**	**1.4**	**-0.2**
Finished Goods	123 5	121 7	1 5	-0 2
Intermediate Materials	115 3	114 2	1 0	0 0
Crude Materials	100 9	99 1	1 8	-0 4

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Note: Because of an earlier release date for the Consumer Price Index, we will be publishing this information a month earlier than in the past. The table below provides the most recent CPI information.

PRICES

Table 7. Current U.S. Price Indexes

	Index		% Change From	
	Sep 1992	Sep 1991	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**141.3**	**137.2**	**3.0**	**0.3**
Food and Beverages	139.3	136.7	1.9	0.4
Food at Home	137.4	134.9	1.9	0.4
Housing	138.4	134.7	2.7	-0.1
Rent Residential	147.2	144.6	1.8	0.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	119.8	116.8	2.6	0.3
Medical Care	192.3	179.7	7.0	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	133.3	131.3	1.5	2.4
Transportation	126.8	123.8	2.4	-0.1
Gasoline	101.8	99.8	2.0	0.0
Energy[3]	105.9	103.5	2.2	0.5
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.708**	**$0.729**	**-2.9**	**-0.3**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**139.1**	**135.2**	**2.9**	**0.2**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**117.8**	**116.1**	**1.5**	**0.2**
Finished Goods	123.3	121.4	1.6	-0.2
Intermediate Materials	115.6	114.6	0.9	0.3
Crude Materials	102.0	98.0	4.1	1.1

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Notes from our 1991 Annual Report

- ***The construction industry grew faster (a whopping 13 percent) than any other major industrial sector in Utah in 1991.***
- ***Total Utah nonfarm jobs increased by 3 percent—21,600 new positions. Manufacturing was the only major industry to lose jobs (1,400).***
- ***Unemployment rose from 4.3 percent in 1990 to 4.9 percent in 1991.***
- ***Total wages grew by 7.1 percent. The average monthly wage increased from $1,644 in 1990 to $1,710 in 1991—an increase of 4 percent.***

(See page 15 for ordering information.)

Average Annual Wage

Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees—1991

Source: U.S. Deptartment of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Average Annual Pay

Recently released figures from the U.S. Department of Labor show Utah's average annual pay for 1991 at $20,874—placing Utah in 38th place out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Utah has moved up one position since the 1990 ranking.

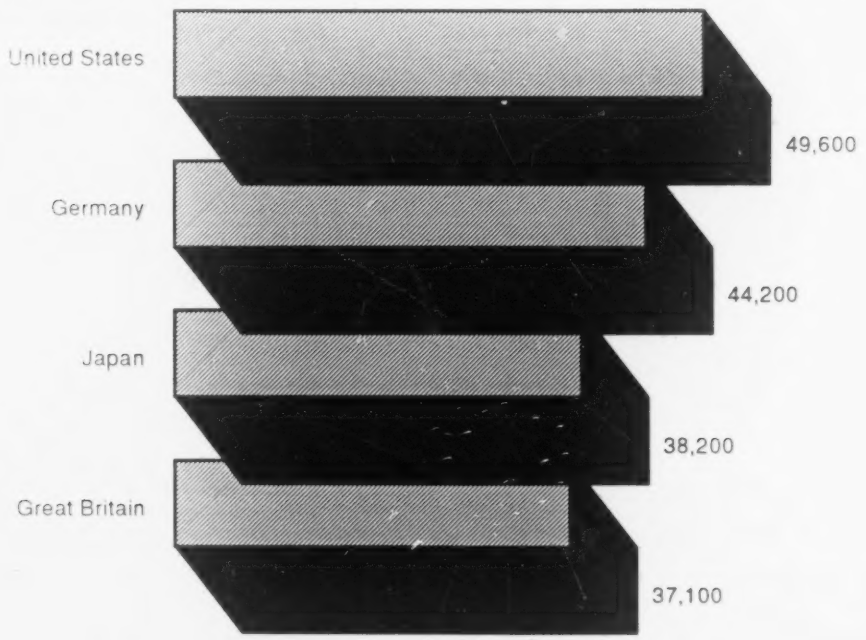
These annual average pay figures are for workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs of various states and the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs. They include pay for both full-time and part-time workers—which could partially explain Utah's relatively low ranking since Utah has a substantially higher than average part-time rate. As part-timers (on average) make significantly less than full-timers, Utah's high part-time rate tends to pull down the average wage.

Between 1990 and 1991, the State's average annual wage grew 4.0 percent, just below the U.S. average wage growth of 4.1 percent.

Productivity— How are we doing?

Are American workers the lazy slobs some claim they are? A new study shows that American workers are the world's most productive. In 1990, a full-time American worker produced $49,600 of goods and services, compared with a German worker's $44,200, a Japanese worker's $38,200, and a British worker's $37,100. America's secret productivity weapon is not bigger companies, more robots, or even brainier managers, says the report. Instead, it is Washington's relative reluctance to protect companies from the rigors of competition, domestic or foreign, and they way management organizes operations. Workers' skills and the amount of financial investment make surprisingly little difference. The study shows that the U.S. is farthest ahead in the service sector. The study by the McKinsey Global Institute, together with three of the nation's top productivity experts—Robert Solow, Martin Baily, and Francis Bator—is more convincing than earlier research because it is based on better data for manufacturing as well as detailed case studies of several service industries.❐

Dollar Value of Worker Production of Goods and Services



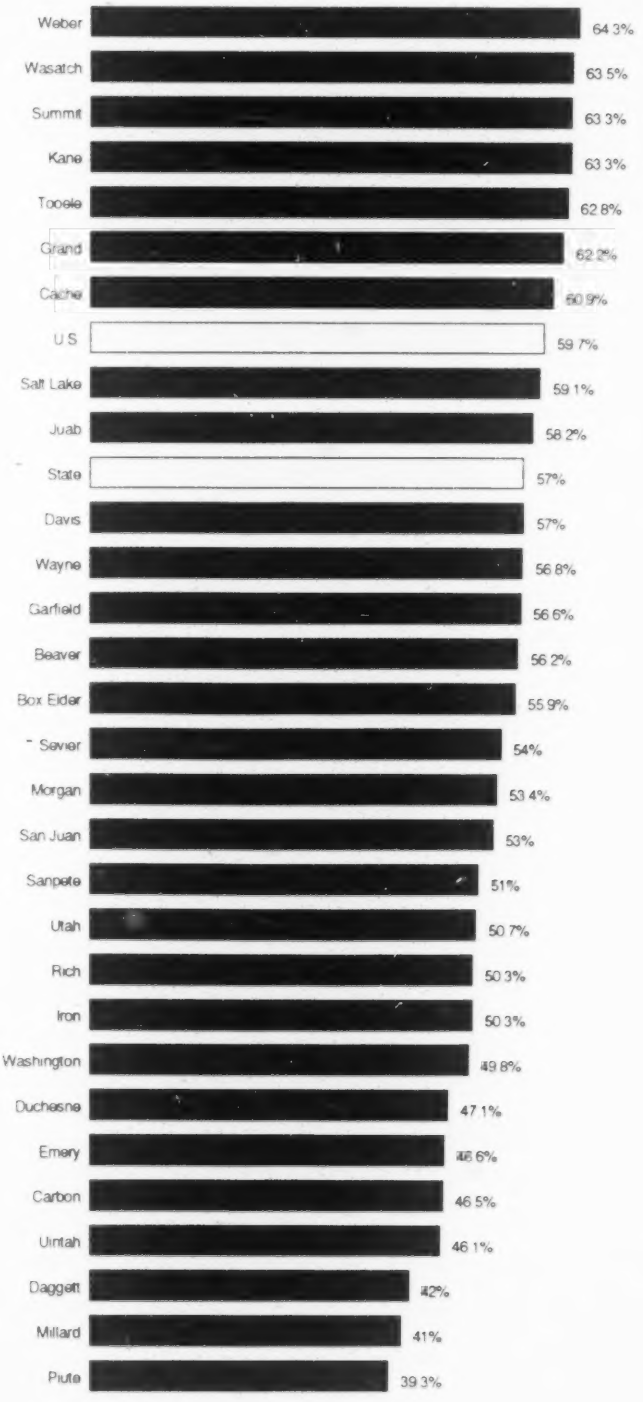
Source: McKinsey Global Institute

Working Mothers of Young Children

According to Census data, in 1990, 57 percent of all mothers of children under the age of six worked outside the home—not much lower than the national average of almost 60 percent. The share of working mothers is up a whopping 20 percentage points from the 1980 Census when 37 percent of mothers with children under six participated in Utah's labor force. In 1980, the gap between working Utah mothers and working U.S. mothers (46 percent of mothers of children under six) loomed much larger--a difference of almost 10 points compared to less than 3 points in 1990.

Weber (64.3 percent), Wasatch (63.5 percent), Summit (63.3 percent), and Kane (63.3 percent) counties showed the highest share of working mothers of young children. Daggett (42 percent), Millard (41 percent) and Piute (39.3 percent) counties experienced the lowest participation of young mothers in the work force.❐

Labor Force Participation Rates for Women with Children Under Six 1990



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Join the Wasatch Front Economic Forum

The Wasatch Front Economic Forum—the local chapter of the National Association of Business Economists (NABE)—is currently soliciting new memberships. The Forum is a nonprofit professional society. Membership is open to anyone interested in the economy, and you need not be a member of NABE. The Forum provides a medium for enhanced interaction between the community and professional economists, and stimulates communication among economists working in academics, business, government service, and unions. Through monthly lunch meetings where experts resent information on pertinent economic issues, the Forum fosters discussion and research into public policy affecting the local and national economy.

If you are interested in joining the Forum, please call or write for an application.

Paul Morley
Federal Reserve Bank
P.O. Box 30780
Salt Lake City, UT 84130
(801)322-7926

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ ***Annual Report of Labor Market Information, 1991.***
- ☐ ***1991 Summary of Job Service Activities.***
- ☐ **First Quarter Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by County and Major Industry.**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Utah Labor Market Report

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

William R. Horner, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 140 East 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 536-7812.

This report is public domain and may be reprinted in part or whole without permission. Please cite the Utah Department of Employment Security.

Notes

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

☐ If you want to be removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this cover to the address listed below.

☐ If your address has changed, please make corrections and return this cover to the address listed below.

Utah Department of Employment Security
Labor Market Information Services
140 East 300 South
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, UT 84147-0249

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

U.S.MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL 2
INFORM SERVICE-SRI 014401
ATTN CHERYL WALDMAN
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814